FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dr. F. J. CUTLAR

HAS taken the Store one door North of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, Green Street, where, or at the Lafayette Hotel, he may be found unless professionally engaged.

☞ Calls from the Country will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1835. 40-5w

Shingles wanted.

5000 CYPRESS SHINGLES are wanted, for which the cash will be paid on delivery, for information apply at the Store of

JOHN C. LATTA.

June 9, 1835. 40 tf.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on the 7th August, and end on the 19th December Tuition, (Classical) $15,—(English) $10 a session, in advance

Pittsborough is resorted to in the Summer season, by many Lowlanders, for its health. Board, $8 and $9 a month.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.

June 2, 1835. 40 4w

NOTICE.

I am authorised by the Heirs at Law of Wm. B Grove, deceased, to sell that valuable tract of LAND, containing ten to eleven hundred acres, a mile below Rockfish Mills, lying mostly in the Big Swamp, and thought to be of the best Swamp Lands. Any person wishing to purchase can see for themselves if they will call on me.

JONATHAN EVANS.

June 4th, 1835. 40-5w

Mr. Robert Cochran

IS appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23d, 1835 39 tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story: The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E. J HALE.

May 19

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE Semi annual Examination of the Episcopal School will commence on Monday the 15th day of June next, and be continued from day to day until the following Thursday. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Summer Session will begin on Friday the 25th day of the same month.

By order of the School Committee,

GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, May 16, 1835 38 tf15

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

AT a late meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, it was ordered that no one shall be hereafter received into the Institution, whose age, at the time of making the application, shall exceed *fourteen years.*

This regulation, however, does not apply to any who are members of the School at the present time.

By order of the Committee.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, May 16, 1835. 38 6w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been attested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the first of June. Terms, for Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price. Horses 75 Cents per day. A reasonable deduction will be made for Families by the month. Since the last Season, Chimneys have been built to the Cabins, which will make them much more comfortable.

In addition to the usual conveniences of the Establishment, BATHING HOUSES have also been constructed, where Baths of every degree of temperature will be furnished.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, May 14, 1835. 38 4w.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

Rockingham Springs.

THE above establishment, now in the occupancy of the Subscriber, is now ready for the reception of Visiters.

No pains will be spared to render comfortable, all invalids who may wish to enjoy the benefit of the water, and such as may wish to spend the summer in a healthy and delightful situation.

Terms of boarding, $1 50 cts per day, for man and horse. A reasonable allowance will be made for families by the week or month.

WILLIAM P FORREST.

Rockingham county, May 1835. 39-3w.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,

Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

At the request of the Committee of arrangements, Mr. Smith has kindly consented to the publication of the address delivered by him at the celebration, on the 20th May. We take the earliest opportunity of laying it before our readers, as an important part of the proceedings of that memorable day.

My respected Audience: Had the committee appointed for the purpose of selecting some person to address you on this occasion, consulted either my ability or your gratification, the choice would have fallen upon one more distinguished in public life and more capable of imparting additional interest to the subject by the beauty of his style and the power of his eloquence. The selection, however, having been made, a refusal to comply with the request of the committee would have proved the individual who now has the honor of addressing you, recreant to those feelings which should fill the bosom of every American citizen, much less of one who claims as his residence *this* the birth-spot of American Independence.

But what means this immense assemblage? Why this glitter of arms and military array? Whence this collection of bright eyes and beaming countenances?—Why have the distinguished and honored men of the land graced with their presence this humble village? Why has this little band of patriarchs shaken off for a time, the infirmities of age, and attended, at least for once more before their heads shall be laid low in the grave, this public festival? Have we met to celebrate the birth of some infant whose brow, by the right of primogeniture, is to be decorated with the royal diadem, and who will govern with despotic sway the slaves who rejoice at his appearance in the world? Have we assembled to exult at the successful campaign of some military chieftain, who now claims as the reward of his services the sway of imperial power? No! None of all this. We have met together for a purer, a holier purpose. In proportion as the aspirations of patriotism exceed in purity the involuntary plaudits of slavery, or as the breathings of veneration and gratitude surpass in holiness the sighs extracted by the torture, so far do the feelings which on this occasion cause your "cheeks to grow pale and your hearts to beat quick," excel those created by the joy of regal births or the flattering attentions paid to imperial power.

We have assembled to commemorate an event distinguished alike by the patriotism in which it was conceived—its daring boldness—the suffering under which it was supported, and the successful perseverance with which it was sustained—to recall to our memory the feelings and actions of those who in a moment of imminent peril, dared subject themselves to the displeasure, and declare themselves independent of the most powerful nation on earth, and who proclaimed to the world, let others do as they may, as for us we will die as freemen rather than live as slaves. In order to form a proper estimate of the patriotic and independent feelings by which our forefathers were actuated, in taking that important step in the revolutionary history of our country, it may be necessary, in a brief manner, to allude to some of the events with which it was immediately connected. Our ancestors left their native country under circumstances peculiarly calculated to impress on their minds the fundamental principles of Saxon liberty—among which none was more important in itself, or more strenuously insisted on by the various advocates of constitutional reform, than that "no people could be legally taxed by an assembly in which they were unrepresented." In violation of this admitted principle of English liberty, the Parliament of Great Britain determined, for the first time, in 1765, by that most odious system of taxation, a stamp duty, to collect a revenue from the American colonists. This law, passed apparently to test the American feeling, was received with universal execration, by a people who had braved the dangers of the ocean, to seek in a foreign land, religious tolerance and political freedom. Its execution was openly resisted, and the officers by whose instrumentality it was to be carried into effect, treated with evey indignity and contempt. This violent opposition, together with a change of ministry in the British councils, produced a repeal of the stamp act, but to be revived under other ministerial auspices in a different form. Duties, to be paid upon their arrival in the American ports, were imposed upon a variety of articles imported into the colonies. In the mean time a spirit of inquiry on the subject of their political privileges had spread among the colonists, and they soon understood this evasive scheme to violate their chartered rights. The indignant spirit of freedom was aroused in their breasts, and they determined at all hazards to resist the attempt by this despicable artifice, to obtain that which the Parliament did not dare openly to demand. Again the British government relented, and the duties were all repealed except that of three pence a pound on tea—as if that spirit of resistance which had been excited among the colonists, by a violation of the immutable principles of liberty, could be appeased by the paltry sacrifice of pounds, shillings and pence. In vain had the prophetic thunderings of Chatham, the persuasive eloquence of Burke, urged upon Parliament the impolicy and ill consequences of retaining even this small duty, while the violation of constitutional liberty remained. The colonists, in a spirit of conciliation, argued against its right, petitioned for its repeal, and remonstrated against its execution. Their arguments were unheeded, their petitions spurned, their remonstrances disregarded, and in the spleen of petty pride, unbecoming a great nation, the British Parliament determined, by force of arms, to attempt the execution of this odious law. The mother who should have nourished the infant in her arms, was found preparing to compel its obedience, or force its destruction, by the aid of a mercenary and hireling soldiery. Thus a spark, which one drop of the waters of conciliation might have quenched, was fanned into ignition, until its flames extended over the colonies, and burst forth in the blaze of that revolution which resulted in the loss of the brightest jewel that decorated the British crown. A speck in the horizon, which the faintest breeze of hope might have dissipated, was permitted to increase until it covered the whole firmament, and by the mutterings of its thunder, gave token of an approaching storm, from which after years of gloom and despondency, the Sun of our National Glory was destined to burst forth with brilliant effulgence.

In this emergency of their affairs, the Americans held meetings over the country to take measures for resisting, at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth, this outrage upon their political rights and peaceful possessions. The excitement of the public mind was increased, and the feelings of parental love, which our forefathers bore for the mother country, were lost in the indignation of insulted patriots. Still opposition to an unjust law and a redress of grievances were the only avowed objects of the colonists Scarce a whisper of separation and independence was suffered to escape, save in the secluded room of some bold statesman or in the tent of the indignant warrior. He who in public would have dared to express sentiments having such a tendency, would probably have been ridiculed as a political fanatic or treated as a traitorous rebel. Amid the existence of such feelings, the first drop of American blood was shed on the plains of Lexington. It was the blood of an infant flowing from a wound inflicted by a mother's arm—the talisman to open and united resistance, which spread through the country with electrical rapidity. To arms! To arms! was the birth-cry of our national existence. At such a time and under such circumstances, at the request of the leading Whigs of the county and at the particular order of Col. Thomas Polk, a Convention of the citizens of Mecklenburg, then including Cabarrus, consisting of two from each Captain's company, was called to take into consideration the public affairs of the country. They met at this place on the 19th of May, 1775, and amid a vast concourse of people, who were drawn together on that interesting occasion, boldly entered into the consideration of the engrossing subject—the attempt on the part of the mother country to make them less than freemen, little more than slaves It was no schoolboy theme of declaration—no matter of mere expediency—no subject of mere theoretical discussion. On one side of the question were presented peace and prosperity, connected with abject submission to a law in opposition to the first principles of their political freedom—On the other the bloody conflict of battle—the ravages of unequal war; but amid these clouds of darkness, shone the stars of liberty and independence. They knew that in a contest with the mother country, theirs was the stripling entering the lists to contend with the strength and maturity of manhood—the unarmed citizen in conflict with the well disciplined and well furnished soldier—the poor in open controversy with the rich. These thoughts must have filled the minds and occupied the discussions of that little band of patriot Whigs. But they needed not the responses of a Delphian oracle to direct them in their choice—What to them were the charms of peace or the blandishments of prosperity, if encircled by even the gilded chains of slavery? What to them the horrors of war, the bloody strife of battle or the yearnings of pennyless poverty, if by these means they were enabled to secure for their children the birth-right of freemen?—The spirit of liberty hovered over them and implanted in each bosom a spark of that flame which burned in her own.—They felt and acknowledged its influence. The fears of the timid were dispersed—the scruples of the doubting removed—the daring of the bold increased, and in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, and the voice of their brother's blood, which called upon them from the plains of Lexington—trusting the issue to the God of battles and their own good arms they boldly adopted and proclaimed on the succeeding day the resolutions which have just been read in your hearing. Thus in the language of a recent historian of this event "whilst the sage of Monticello was pondering on the various projects of reconciliation with the mother country, and never for once looking beyond that desirable end; while Virginia and even Massachusetts were continually avowing allegiance to the throne, and North Carolina herself, through the medium of her Congress, was declaring that independence was not her object, the people of Mecklenburg with the sagacity of an honest and injured race, untutored in the craft of cunning politicians, recoiled at once on the power that oppressed them and dissolved forever the unhallowed union of British domination and American allegiance." So far indeed had these bold Whigs anticipated the action, if not the feelings, of the country on the subject of independence, that their delegate, when he arrived at Congress with a copy of their proceedings was advised that the expressions contained therein were too warm—savoured too much of dissolution from the mother country, to render their presentation at that time either prudent or expedient. Amid these prudential motives and the excitement of succeeding events, the Mecklenburg Declaration would have been overshadowed, and would have probably sunk into oblivion, but for the exertions of the descendants of those who participated in that important event. Let it be our duty to commemorate the annual return of this day in some manner calculated at once to show our admiration and gratitude, while at the same time we inculcate on the rising generation the importance of preserving in their purity the political rights for which our ancestors fought, bled and died.

The Mecklenburg Declaration was not a mere sally of patriotic terms—a collection of threatening boasts where no act was to follow,—no danger to be incurred—no deed to be performed. The Whigs of this County always willingly entered the strife of battle, were ever found among the foremost in the contest and were ever ready to offer up their treasure—to sacrifice their blood on the altar of their country's good. Scarce a battle was fought in the South in which their blood was not spilled, where their bones did not whiten the plain and where their bravery did not aid in rendering the issue doubtful or the victory triumphant. Her favorite leader (Davidson) mingled his blood with his own native stream while defending its banks against the encroachments of the enemy. And another (Thomas Polk) the son of the first progenitor of the Mecklenburg Declaration sacrificed his life while bravely aiding in the victory obtained on the plains of Eutaw. Here in this, the birth place of their independence they were called upon to test the truth of the declaration that in its support they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honour—here many a patriot bled—here many a soldier fighting in the ranks of liberty fell While opposing the entrance of the whole British forces under Lord Cornwallis into this place one of the venerable patriots whom I now have in my eye (Gen Joseph Graham) was cut down and left for dead.—Thank Heaven! he yet lives, and after sixty years is now present to witness the success of the event we now celebrate and for the maintenance of which he so nobly contended. Even in this consecrated spot the spade of the grave-digger occasionally strikes upon the mouldering remains of some person, which, from their situation and appearance prove, that they were deposited in the heat of battle or the hurry of pursuit—over whom his companions in arms

"Carved not a line, they raised not a stone,
But they left him alone in his glory."

But over whom as the angel of liberty wept for one of her lost champions, she was consoled with the hope

"That if there be on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering, Heaven holds dear:
'Tis the last libation liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

And now to you, venerable band of the few surviving patriots who yet remain to remind us of the debt of gratitude we owe the soldiers of the revolution—in what language shall I express the feelings which on this day fill our bosoms when we look upon your whitened locks—your debilitated forms—your trembling limbs, mournful proofs that in a few fleeting years, perhaps months, the sun of your existence must sink beneath the horizon of the grave? How express our admiration for that spirit of liberty which induced you to renounce your allegiance to tyranny, which aided you amid the clangour of arms and the clash of battle—which supported you under the most desponding circumstances and which finally enabled you to triumph in a contest with the proud and wealthy mistress of the world. There are emotions of the soul so overpowering in their nature as to deprive us of the use of language—sensations of the mind of which silence is the true and only herald. To you then on this occasion—the silent tear—the heaving bosom must be the only evidence of feeling—which the heart dictates, but the tongue refuses to utter. We can only wish that your declining life may be as peaceful and happy as it has been good and useful—that the principles of liberty for which you so nobly contended may descend unimpaired to the latest posterity; and finally, that you may attain that haven of rest in immortality in which we would fain hope many of your compatriots in arms are now reaping the joys of the blessed. While however, the lamp of life yet flickers in its socket—before we yet lose sight of your venerable forms we beseech you as the ancient patriarchs of the land to extend your hands over us the children of your country—"to bless us and we shall be blessed." Yes! we *shall* be blessed! We claim not for our country an exemption, from the ordinary reverses which hitherto have attended the best institutions of man—But under the sanctity of your blessing and aided by the prophetic eye of the imagination, we may look forward to the time when England shall have sunk beneath the weight of a constantly increasing public debt—when the volatile spirit of the French will lead them to desolate their beautiful country with the horrors of another revolution—before Spain shall have regained her former splendour and power—when the widely extended empire of Russia shall have separated on account of the incongruity of its several parts—when the Turkish crescent shall no longer wave over the wall of Constantinople—*Then* the eagle, our country's emblem—as he laves his wings in the gulf of Mexico—as he swiftly follows the screaming fish-hawk on the borders of our northern lakes—as he perches amid the branches of some tall cypress on the shores of the Atlantic—as he looks from his eyrie among the cliffs of the Rocky Mountains—will see flourishing cities, animated by the busy hum of trade—rivers bearing on their bosoms the immense productions of manufacturing and agricultural industry—canals and roads intersecting the boundless surface of our land—the country in its full extent under high cultivation—villages which make the landscape smile—the ocean's broad bosom whitened by the sails of our ships—above all, as he bends his towering course along the banks of the Potomac—his eyes will pierce through the dome of the capital of this extended land and will there see the collected wisdom of the country sagely engaged in the discussion of topics connected with its welfare—while around, farther, much farther than his fierce eye can ken, a free, united and happy people will be engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life.

"Still the star splangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Eruption of Vesuvius.—A Naples letter of 2d April, published in a London paper, makes this statement:—

"Vesuvius, which had for the last fortnight, given indications of an approaching eruption, burst forth last evening in all its fury. During the afternoon a storm of hail and rain had detained the crowd of visiters at Resina, who would otherwise have been inevitably sacrificed, as the very ground round the crater, where hundreds had been walking only the evening before, was carried up into the air at the first explosion. The Pope's girandola, of a thousand rockets, is a joke to it. At half past nine (within less than three hours) the detonations ceased, and the fire gradually subsided.—This morning there is not even the least smoke."

Cold Spring.—The present Spring, thus far, has been the coldest that has occurred for many years in this section of country. Owing to this, the crops are extremely backward; Wheat looks indifferent, Corn not good, and the prospect of Cotton is worse still. Owing to the cold and wet, the stand of Cotton, in many places, has been uncommonly bad. If frost should set in early this Fall, the cotton crop in this part of North Carolina will be even worse than it was the last year.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

Well done Guilford!—At a meeting of the people of Guilford, held at Greensborough on the 19th ult. a Resolution denouncing the Baltimore Convention was adopted by a vote of 93 to 3.

STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Thursday, June 4, 1835.

The Delegates elected to the Convention, called to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, pursuant to an act of the last General Assembly, assembled at the Government House, this day at 3 o'clock, P. M. A quorum appearing, by request, Charles Manly, Esq., Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, called the Delegates to order. The Counties being called in alphabetical order, certificates of the election of the Delegates were handed in to the Clerk.

Of the Delegates, all appeared except the following, viz. Samuel P. Carson, Joseph B. Skinner, Samuel T. Sawyer, Riddick Gatling, Whitmel J. Stallings, O. Holmes, Samuel Calvert, Josiah Collins, Jr., B. S. Smith, Isaac Greer and A. Jervis.

The Clerk having finished the registration of the Delegates' names, called on the Representation from Anson (the first County on the Roll) to come forward and take the prescribed Oath—

Mr WILSON, from Edgecomb, rose, and observed, that supposing this the proper time to mention some difficulties which existed in his mind, and which he believed were entertained by other gentlemen, he would beg leave to state those difficulties. It was doubted by some, whether the Legislature had a right to impose the oath prescribed; some are of opinion that if the oath be taken, members will be bound to concur in all the amendments proposed to the Constitution; others suppose, that, after taking the oath, they will be at *liberty* to use their discretion in agreeing or disagreeing to any of the amendments. He was of opinion, that after taking the oath, he would be bound to adopt certain proposed amendments to the Constitution in relation to the reduction of the number of members, &c., though he might not be in favor of such change If any way could be pointed out of removing this difficulty, he hoped some gentleman present would do so. He should be glad to learn the proper construction to be put upon the oath. He thought it would be best to postpone taking it for the present, and refer the matter to a committee to make Report on the subject; and for that purpose, he moved the appointment of a Chairman *pro tem*

Mr. WELDON N. EDWARDS nominated Gov. Swain as Chairman *pro tem*

Which motion being unanimously agreed to, he was accordingly conducted to the Chair by Mr. Edwards.

Mr. SEAWELL confessed, that he had paid but little attention to the Act for calling this Convention, having but once read it and then in a newspaper; that from the difficulties which had been suggested by the gentleman from Edgecomb, for which there appeared to be some foundation, it might be well to adjourn, and afford time for considering the subject His present opinion was, that a large majority of the people having determined on calling this body together to consider the propriety of adopting certain amendments to the Constitution, it was the proper business of the members now convened, to consider the policy and propriety of agreeing or disagreeing to the several propositions submitted He did not consider the oath as binding members to do what they believed to be inexpedient. He thought the matter however required some deliberation, and he therefore moved an adjournment till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock

Mr JESSE SPEIGHT hoped the gentleman from Wake would withdraw his motion, that members might interchange their views on this subject. He differed in opinion from that gentleman in relation to the oath prescribed. There can be no doubt that the oath binds those who take it, not to transcend the limits prescribed by the Act, and makes it imperative on them to alter the present Constitution in certain particulars Though he approved of the motives of those who passed the Act calling a Convention, he differed in *toto* from the plan submitted It was true that this plan had received the sanction of a majority of the people; but in giving this sanction, the people had been influenced by a variety of motives. He had it in his power to offer a much preferable plan, and one that he believed would be more acceptable to the people, both of the East and West.

If the members of this body refuse to take the oath prescribed, the subject might be again submitted to the people; or if this body agree to make amendments to the Constitution different from those suggested in the Act of Assembly, and submit them to the people, and they agree to them, will they not be valid?

Mr. S. referred to what had been done by the Convention appointed to revise the old Confederation of the General Government, stating, that though they were appointed only to *revise* the old Confederation, they transcended their limits and actually formed an entire *new Constitution*, and that Constitution was sanctioned by the people — And he thought if this Convention were to take a similar course, that the people would approve it.

Mr WELLBORN thought the proper way of proceeding with the business on which they were called to act, was to take up the subject agreeably to the plan suggested in the Act of Assembly, which had been submitted to and approved by the people. If the Gentleman from Greene had any other plan to submit to the Convention, after it shall be legally organized, it will doubtless receive the consideration it may deserve. He hoped the present meeting would not adjourn until the Convention was legally organized. At present they were not a Convention, but merely an assemblage of private citizens, with a Chairman temporarily appointed to keep order.

Mr. EDWARDS observed, that this meeting possessed no powers but such as were given to it by the Act of Assembly under which it was called —Those powers are too plain to be misunderstood.—[Mr. E. read the 13th section of the Act which points out the several objects which the Convention is authorised to consider.] After reading this section of the Act, said Mr. E. no member can be at a loss how to shape his course. His duties are plainly marked out, and he will conscientiously perform them. He trusted the meeting would proceed with the organization of the Convention, as until that was done we had no authority as a body. He felt no reluctance to take the oath prescribed, and to deliberate and act upon all questions which shall come before the Convention.

Mr. GASTON said that it was with reluctance he opposed the proposition to adjourn. It was in general a popular motion, and when urged, as it is here on the ground that gentlemen wanted time for consideration, courtesy rarely permitted it to be resisted. There were reasons, however, which weighed with him and which he would take the liberty of stating, that rendered him unwilling to acquiesce in the proposed delay.

He concurred with the gentleman from Wilkes in the opinion that as yet the Convention was not formed. The delegates elected to the Convention were about to take the preliminary measures for organizing that body, and difficulties being suggested on which an interchange of opinion was necessary and a discussion arising, it was found expedi-

ent for the preservation of order, that one of the delegates should act as Chairman pending the discussion.—But according to the plain language of the Act under which the Convention was called, there could be no Convention until the prescribed oath was taken. The 10th section declares that "no delegate elect shall be permitted to *take his seat in Convention* until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath." If this provision were valid, *none* of us were yet in Convention. And why should its validity be questioned? The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the People had ratified the act of the Legislature, by choosing delegates under it. According to the theory of our Government all political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they might make a plenary or a restricted grant, might give it all or in part. The Legislature by the Act proposed to the people a Convention with the powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the Act. It was, as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or recommendation. It must originate somewhere, and with no body could it have originated with so much propriety as in that which represented the people for legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became an act of the people—but it has been sanctioned precisely as it was proposed. Such a Convention as is proposed in the Act of Assembly, and no other, has been called, and therefore that Act, so sanctioned, must be regarded as our power of attorney. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein provided, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self-constituted body.

It did seem to him quite obvious, that the Act contemplated that the Convention should be organized on this day. He would not say—for he had not formed such an opinion—that if we did not organize the Convention to-day we could not do so to-morrow; but it appeared to him that if we neglected to perform this duty we should depart from the spirit of our instructions and might give rise to doubts as to the validity of our subsequent action. In a matter of such deep concernment to the community it was safe to adhere both to the letter and spirit of the act. The 9th section declares that the Delegates shall *convene* on this day, "the first Thursday of June." It makes provision for an omission to convene on this day in one case, and in one case only: "provided that if a quorum does not attend on that day the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present, and a majority of the delegates elect shall constitute a quorum to do business." It is ascertained that a majority of delegates is present; the case therefore in which the right is given to adjourn *as delegates* —as an unformed body—has not occurred. Can we be said to have *convened* within the meaning of the act until we are formed into a Convention? For one, he was unwilling to risk the consequences of declining to organize the Convention on the day prescribed in the Act.

He would not pursue the enquiry which had been entered into by the gentleman from Greene as to the effect of our proceedings should we throw off the limitations imposed on us, form a Constitution, submit it to the people and it should be approved by a majority of their suffrages. This would present a state of things never yet witnessed in our country. No doubt the people as a collective body—assembled in Convention for that purpose—can adopt a Constitution and make it theirs by whomsoever and wheresoever it were drafted. But they do this, acting collectively, and not as individuals voting at the polls. It was true, as stated by that gentleman, that the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution exceeded their powers, and therefore the Constitution as framed by them was regarded only as a proposition. It is said to have been submitted to the people in the several States, and when ratified by them to have become a Constitution—but how was it submitted to the People? They were not called to vote upon it as individuals. The proposed Constitution was pesented to the then Congress of the United States and by the Congress to the State Legislatures. Conventions of the People were then called in each State to deliberate on the adoption or rejection of it Adopted by the People in Convention, it became a Constitution.

He deemed it altogether irrelevant now to enquire into the effect of the oath which had been prescribed. It was enough that the people who have delegated us to act in their behalf on the grave matters submitted to them, have demanded as a prerequisite to our existence as a body, to take as individuals an oath for the faithful performance of our duties. When it shall have been taken, each individual must then act according to the best dictates of his conscience, and with a solemn sense of his responsibility to that Great Being to whom he shall have made this religious appeal.

After some further desultory remarks, the Yeas and Nays were taken on the question "shall the meeting proceed to organize the Convention?" which was carried—86 votes to 22.

The members (without exception) then took the Oath prescribed, which was administered by JOHNSTON BUSBEE Esq.

After which,

Mr. BRANCH moved that the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON be appointed President of the Convention: which motion was agreed to *unanimously;* and Mr MACON was conducted to the Chair by Ex-Governors BRANCH and OWEN. On taking which, he briefly addressed the meeting in terms as follows, as nearly as we could collect—for he spoke in a low tone of voice:

"*My Friends and Countrymen:*

"My powers are weak, and I fear I shall not be able to fulfil the arduous duties of presiding over this important deliberative body, either satisfactorily to myself or acceptably to you. It being some time since I retired from public life, I am sensible that I shall be found rusty in the Rules of Proceeding; and will therefore in advance invite correction from my friends in the Convention, which I shall always thankfully receive. I would respectfully, though earnestly, press upon the attention of every member of the Convention the necessity of mutual forbearance and good temper in the prosecution of the business committed to this body by our constituents, who have selected us to act not only on their behalf, but for the benefit of posterity: and I pray that each one of us, with an eye single to the welfare of our common country, may cordially unite in such measures as will redound to the glory and happiness of North Carolina."

Gov. OWEN proposed that the Convention should proceed to the election of two Secretaries to the Convention, and nominated Gen. William J. Cowan of Bladen, and Edmund B. Freeman of Raleigh, to fill those appointments.

Mr FISHER inquired whether the gentleman from Bladen intended that these Secretaries should be considered as occupying the same grade, or that one should be appointed Secretary and the other Assistant Secretary.

Gov. OWEN replied, that he meant that they should both be considered as Secretaries of the same rank, and be left to apportion the duties between themselves, as might be found convenient.

Mr FISHER thought it would be best for the Convention to designate their duties, and name one of them Secretary and the other Assistant Secretary; and made a motion to that effect.

The further consideration of the subject, on motion, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr MOREHEAD, Governor Swain, Judge Seawell and Kimbrough Jones were appointed a Committee to ascertain if some more convenient building cannot be procured in which to hold the sittings of the Convention; and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Friday, June 5.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The President stated the question before the Convention at its adjournment to be the appointment of two Secretaries.

Mr. FISHER reminded the President that he had moved an amendment to the original proposition, designating one of the officers as Secretary, the other as Assistant Secretary. He could not see how two Secretaries of the same grade could act together. It was usual in all Legislative bodies where two Secretaries were employed, to designate one as Secretary, to keep the Journal, and the other as Assistant Secretary, to read bills, &c.

After some other remarks on the subject, it was determined to designate the two officers as Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and, in the first place, to choose the Secretary.

Mr. OWEN nominated for that office Gen. W. J. Cowan; and Mr. Fisher nominated Edmund B. Freeman

On a ballot being had, it appeared that 115 votes were given in; that Mr. Freeman received 58 of the votes, Gen. Cowan, 56, and that there was 1 blank vote. So Mr. Freeman was declared duly elected.

The Assistant Secretary was next voted for.—The candidates were Joseph D. Ward of Onslow, and Thomas L. West, of this city. The former received 58 votes, the latter 42, and there were 15 blank votes. It is proper to state, that Mr. West's name was not mentioned until it was understood that Gen. Cowan declined offering for this station.

Green Hill and John Coopee were then elected Door-keepers.

Mr. R. D. SPAIGHT offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up rules for the government of the Convention.

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Fisher, Branch, J. S. Smith, Crudup and Jesse Speight were appointed.

Mr. GILES moved the following Resolution;

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to the election of a Printer.

Mr. J. S. SMITH thought it would be best to appoint a Committee of three members of the Convention to take charge of this business, who would have the printing done on the best terms, and then audit the account.

Mr. COOPER, in order that the subject might be duly considered, moved that the Resolution, for the present, lie on the table.

Mr. GILES asked the gentleman from Martin to withdraw his motion for a moment, that he might make an addition to his proposition.

Mr. COOPER consenting,

Mr. GILES then moved the following:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to the election of a printer, and that the prices for printing shall be the same as are paid by the General Assembly, and that the accounts for printing shall be audited by the same Board (consisting of the Heads of Departments,) which audits the accounts of the Printing done for the Legislature and public offices.

Mr. McDIARMID moved to amend the Resolution so as to employ the Public Printer of the State to execute the printing for the Convention at the same rate at which the printing for the State is executed.

Mr. MOREHEAD said he was opposed to the proposition of the gentleman from Cumberland for several reasons. The Legislature, under whose authority this body is met, intended that we should be an economical body. We ought not, therefore, to pay so much for our printing as they pay. If the business were left open, competition might enable us to get our work done at a cheaper rate than if it were given to the Printer to the State.

Mr. WELLBORN was unwilling to place the printing of the Convention in any hands in which we could not have confidence that it would be faithfully executed. He was clearly in favor of the Convention having a printer of its own. He thought the course pursued by the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. GILES) was the proper one.

Mr. J. S. SMITH moved to amend the Resolution of the gentleman from Rowan, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "that a Committee of three Delegates be appointed to contract with some suitable person for the printing required by the Convention."

Mr. S. thought the printing might be done in this way at the cheapest rate, and without exciting any thing like party spirit which he was desirous of avoiding in all questions which may arise in this Convention. He hoped every gentleman would take the sovereign law in his hand and consider only what would best promote the public good.

Mr. COOPER agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Orange.

Mr BRANCH was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original Resolution. If, said he, we elect an officer of our own, we shall have security that our business will be well done. We shall, in that case, have justice done to our cause; the arguments used in support of our proceedings, will also be fairly given to the public, and all misapprehension in relation to our doings will be avoided.

Mr. GILES could not agree to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Orange. How could a committee enter into a contract with any Printer for executing the work of the Convention, when no one could tell what work would have to be done. The gentleman says, he wishes to avoid any thing like political excitement. To avoid this, it would be best to appoint no committee on the subject, for the committee would scarcely be expected to be clear from party feelings. It will be best for the Convention to appoint its own Printer, without employing any committee in the business. Whatever feeling was excited in this body, he trusted would be favorable to the interests of the State, and then no one would regret to see it. A portion of proper excitement may prove useful in promoting a spirit of partriotism and enterprize amongst our citizens, which cannot fail to increase their prosperity and happiness.

Mr. J. S. SMITH was perfectly willing to take the original proposition; but he objected to placing the business in the hands of the Public Printer. He had supposed that there would have been no objection to entrusting the business to a committee of three members of this body, who would have agreed with some printer to execute the work at certain fair prices.

Mr. HOGAN objected to the proposed amendments. He was for adopting the original Resolution.

Mr. RAMSAY said, that no Printer could undertake to execute the Printing of the Convention for any fixed amount, until he knew what was to be done. Any sum that might be named, in the very nature of things, must operate injuriously either on the Printer or the State.

Mr. FISHER duly appreciated the motives of his friend from Orange, (Mr. Smith,) though he could not coincide with him in opinion. There was a right and a wrong way of managing business, and when we have determined what is the right course, we should not be driven from it because some fancied difficulty stands in our way. He was opposed to the employment of a Committee of this body to go about the streets of this City for the purpose of huckstering with the several Printers, to execute our printing. Would his friend from Orange like to be engaged in a business of this kind? To visit the different offices, in order to beat Printers down below the proper and regular price for their work. We do not want to have our business done for less than its value, and an honest man will not charge more.

It has been proposed, said Mr. F to employ the State Printer to do the work of this body. To this he objected. This Convention is separate and distinct from the Legislature; it is direct from the people, and ought to have a Printer of its own. He could not see any propriety in employing an individual, because the Legislature had employed him. If indeed, it be thought that he can do the business better than other persons let him be chosen by ballot; but if the members of this Convention think otherwise, they will act accordingly.

Mr. F. said he had this morning looked into the proceedings of the Virginia Convention, recently held, and he found that a proposition similar to that offered by the gentleman from Orange, was introduced, and the same arguments advanced in support of it, as are now argued by him; but it was voted down by a large majority, and a Printer was elected. It would be as proper in his opinion, to appoint a Committee to inquire where pens and paper might be most cheaply furnished, as to pursue that course with regard to the Printing

Mr. J S. SMITH said he was an old-fashioned man, and had not the advantage of all the new lights which other gentlemen possessed, and it was because he was old-fashioned, that he deprecated this whole system of electioneering, caucusing, &c. He recollected the time when *he* was employed on a Committee, in behalf of the Congress of the United States, to procure the printing of that body by contract. He did not then, nor did he now, think it derogatory to him as a public servant to consult economy in the expenditure of the public money. All that he desired was to have the labor well done and at a moderate price. When the printing of Congress was done by contract, there was none of the excitement and bad feeling which now invariably arises, whenever a Printer is to be chosen.

Mr. FISHER recollected the course taken by Congress to which the gentleman from Orange alluded, and that, after trial, it was changed to the system which at present prevails. Certain prices have been fixed for the various kinds of printing executed, and the Senate and the House Representatives each appoints its own Printer. He was as much in favor of economy in all the expenses of this body as the gentleman from Orange; but he thought this object would be best attained by the direct appointment of its own Printer.

The question was taken on employing the Public Printer, and negatived by a large majority.

The original Resolution being now before the Convention.

Mr. MOREHEAD supposed it would be necessary to appoint a Committee to audit the accounts for the contingent expenses of this body, and he thought this Committee could also audit the account for Printing, as well as others. He therefore moved to strike out that part of the Resolution which proposes to refer this matter to the Heads of Department of the Government He deemed it unnecessary to trouble these gentlemen with any part of the proper business of this body.

Gov. SWAIN did not intend to take any part in this debate, except to state a single fact. The principal work to be done by the Printer will probably be to print and distribute 40 or 50,000 copies of the Constitution as amended amongst the people of the State for their information, the expense of which will depend upon the style of printing, &c. The Convention could not remain in session till this work was done, and it would be necessary therefore, he presumed, that other persons, than a Committee of this House, should be fixed upon to audit the account for this service.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to strike out the whole of the Resolution before the Convention, except the word "Resolved," and insert the following:

"That this Convention proceed to elect a Printer to execute the Printing of this body, and that he be allowed therefor, the customary established price for printing."

Mr. SEAWELL thought it unnecessary for the Convention to spend so much time in fixing the manner and price of executing the Printing.—All that this body is required to do, is to return to the Governor an account of the contingent expenses, and he is directed to issue his warrant therefor. It was necessary to have printing done; but we had nothing to do about the price of it. The proper charge, he supposed, would be made, and the Governor would pay it.

Mr. TOOMER remarked that in listening to the course of this debate, he had been forcibly reminded of the homely though significant couplet,

"Strange that such difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

It is only necessary to ascertain the true construction of the 11th section of the Act of last session concerning this Convention. What is the Treasurer authorised by that section to pay. He is directed to pay to each member of this body a dollar and a half per diem. There is a prior clause of the section authorizing him to pay, on the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the Convention. Our expenses are therefore to be paid, not by ourselves, but by others, and they will be able to determine on the reasonableness of the charges made. If a Printer to this body be deemed necessary, all that we have to do, is to appoint him, and to send to him such printing to execute as may be deemed necessary by the Convention—the payment will be left to the Executive, who will issue his warrant for the amount, and he was willing to leave the matter to his discretion.

Mr. BRANCH said, he took a somewhat different view of the subject from the gentleman from Cumberland. It is true, that the Governor is authorised by the act in question, to issue his warrant for the contingent expenses of this Convention; but he presumed it is for the Convention to state to the Governor, what the amount of those expenses is. This statement will be required from the Officers of this Convention, before the Governor issues his warrant for its payment.

The question on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Chatham was put and negatived.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved to strike out that part of the original motion, which referred the auditing of the Printer's account to the Heads of Departments

Mr. GILES, the mover, consented to withdraw this portion of the Resolution

The question was now simply, "That the Convention elect a printer to their body."

Mr CARSON said, there appeared to be some difference as to the proper construction to be given to the 11th section of the Convention act. The best method of proceeding will be, to elect a Printer, and leave his account to be audited in such manner as the Convention may hereafter direct.

The question "Shall the Convention now proceed to the election of a Printer," was put and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. J. S. SMITH moved that the Convention proceed to the election of this Officer, without a nomination, which proposition did not carry.

Mr. WELLBORN nominated Joseph Gales & Son for the appointment.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Person, nominated Philo White, but before the balloting commenced, his name was withdrawn.

The ballots were then collected, and on being counted, were—

For Gales & Son	76
Philo White	19
Lawrence & Lomay	11
Blanks	9

So J. Gales & Son were declared to be duly elected,

On motion of Mr. Shober,

Resolved, That the Printer furnish to each member of this body, a copy of the "Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State."

Gov. SWAIN, from the Committee appointed to enquire if any more convenient Room than the one at present occupied by the Convention could be obtained in the City, reported, that the Committee had made the enquiry referred to them; that they had visited the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and had conversed with the Officers of both, on the subject of obtaining one of them for the use of the Convention. The Officers of the former Church, promptly replied, that their building was at the service of the Convention if required. Mr SWAIN read a letter addressed to the Committee by the Officers of the Presbyterian Church, stating that, at the first Session of the Legislature after the destruction of the State-House by fire, they had made an offer of the Presbyterian Church to that body, but that the offer had been declined. That the Officers then came to a determination not to suffer the Church in future to be used for any other purpose than that for which it was erected, except some special case should arise, which should lead them to change their purpose. On being applied to at a succeeding Session of the Legislature, they therefore declined granting the use of it to that body. But that being now applied to for their Church, for the use of the Convention, during the present warm season, they are willing to depart from their resolution, and make an offer of it for its accommodation. Mr. SWAIN said, the Committee had directed him to make this statement of facts to the Convention, and leave them to come to such decision on the snbject as they might deem proper

Mr. KING moved the following Resolution, accompanied by some remarks which the position of the Reporter prevented him from hearing distinctly.

Resolved unanimously, that each day of the session of the Convention be opened by Prayer to Almighty God for his blessing; and that all regular Preachers of the Gospel of any denomination, who may be present during the session, be requested to take a seat within the bar of this House during prayer, one of whom shall be requested by the President to perform that service.

The Resolution was *unanimously* adopted.

Mr. MOREHEAD submitted a series of Resolutions, proposing to refer to distinct Committees the several subjects embraced in the Act of Assembly under which the Convention meets.

Mr. HARRINGTON submitted a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of —— Delegates to frame and report to the Convention amendments touching the Representation in the Senate and House of Commons, and the qualifications of the members and of the electors of them.

Mr JACOCKS submitted a Resolution, for the appointment of a Committee of —— members from each Judicial District, to report.

1st. The votes taken in each county in the State at the recent election, on the Convention Question. 2d The number of *white* persons in each county agreeably to the last Census. 3d. The number of slaves and persons of color, also. 4th. The Federal Population of each. 5th. The number of white and black polls and free persons of color. 6th. The amount of Taxes from every source, separately designated.

Mr. EDWARDS, a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of —— members to report the manner in which it will be expedient to take up the business of the Convention.

Which Resolutions were read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. GILES submitted a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to prepare for the use of the Convention the Census of this State for 1820 and 1830, with a tabular statement of the Public Taxes, white and black Polls and Federal population of each county Laid on the table

The Convention then adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian Church, at 12 o'clock, to-morrow.

Saturday, June 6.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment. The following Delegates appeared, were qualified and took seats:—Joseph J. Daniel, Samuel Calvert, Riddick Gatling, Whitmel J Stallings, Isaac Greer, Abner Jervis, Bacchus J. Smith and James Cox.

Mr. McQUEEN presented a Resolution, which lies on the table, for the appointment of a Committee of two Delegates from each Congressional District, to consider so much of the act of Assembly as relates to the subject of Representation.

Mr. SHOBER submitted a Resolution, which lies on the table, for the appointment of a Committee of two Delegates from each Congressional District, to consider of the subject of Representation in the Senate; a like Committee on the subject of Representation in the House of Commons; and that the other points laid down in the Convention Act, be considered in Committee of the whole.

The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Edwards, was taken up. On motion of Mr Swain the blank was filled with "thirteen," and the Resolution was adopted Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Bailey, Branch, Williams of Pitt, Gaston, Meares, Edwards, Toomer, Smith of Orange, Morehead, Fisher, Barringer, Swain, and Franklin, as the Committee.

The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Giles, was taken up and adopted.

Monday, June 8

After the minutes of Saturday had been read, the following members appeared, were qualified, and took their seats, viz: Messrs. Owen Holmes, S T. Sawyer, James M. Hutchison, &c.

Mr. SPAIGHT of Craven, from the committee on the subject, reported rules of order for the government of the Convention. Which being read the first and second time.

Gov. SWAIN moved to amend the 17th article, so as to allot all the space on the floor east of the outer range of pillars, together with the Galleries, for the accommodation of spectators. Gov. Branch was opposed to the amendment. Filling up the avenues with spectators in hot weather, would much incommode the members in their business; there was ample room in the galleries for visiters. Mr. Spaight was also opposed to the amendment. Mr. Williams of Franklin, moved for a division of the question. Mr. Smith of Orange, was opposed to the amendment.—A throng of visiters on the floor, would add greatly to the heat of the room: diseases had been generated by crowding people too closely together in hot weather. Amendment lost.

Mr. W. P. WILLIAMS moved to amend, by giving the President the discretion to invite ladies to take seats on this floor, as well as Ministers of the gospel. Mr. Gaston opposed this amendment. Ladies would feel a delicacy in coming here unattended by their *beaux;* and we have already voted to exclude the latter. Amendment lost.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved to amend so as to admit Judges, officers of State, &c., and Mr SEAWELL added "all other persons whom the President might admit." Mr. BRANCH opposed this amendment; and Mr. TOOMER hoped, since the *ladies* had been excluded, that no *man*, however exalted his station, would have the privilege extended to him. Mr. JESSE WILSON was opposed to *any* man's being granted special privileges on this floor, when the ladies are denied them. Suppose some distinguished female were to come this way,—Mrs. Anne Royal, for instance,—should we ungallantly deny her, and invite a *man* in? Amendment negatived.

Mr. WILSON of Edgecomb moved to amend the rule in regard to calling the yeas and nays; that, instead of requiring two-fifths to sustain a call for them, a motion, on being seconded, should be sufficient. Messrs. BRANCH and SPEIGHT opposed this amendment; which was lost.

Mr. GASTON, from the committee to arrange the business of the Convention, reported a plan of proceeding, which we will give in our next. Some discussion took place between Messrs. Speight, Dockery, Smith of Orange, and Daniel; when the resolutions were ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. Dockery.

On motion of Gov. Swain the two first resolutions were taken up. Mr. J. WILSON moved an amendment, requiring the committee under the first resolution to be composed of two from each judicial district, instead of one from each congressional district. As the representation in this Convention was by counties, he thought the committee would be apportioned more in accordance with that principle, by selecting them from the judicial instead of congressional districts.

Mr. DANIEL moved to take up the subject in committee of the whole, which course would obviate the motion of the gentleman from Perquimons.

Mr. WELLBORN said we should be laboring in the dark in Committee of the whole; a select committee could arrange every thing for our action.

Mr. J. S. SMITH was also opposed to a committee of the whole; we might discuss the matter there for a week or ten days, without coming to any result, and after all be obliged to refer the whole subject to a select committee.

Mr. BRANCH said, that before we entered into details, we should decide on the dimensions of the building; we must know what sort of fabrick it is to be, before we can collect materials and go on with the work: this should be done by the Convention, before the subject went to a select committee.

Mr. WELLBORN said the length and breadth of the building was decided by the act of the legislature; the frame is presented to us; it only wants finishing,—the inside work is now to be done.

Mr. DANIEL remarked, that the size of the building was far from being fixed; we were presented with an outline, it is true; it was not to be more in length than 120 feet, nor less than 90—nor in breadth over 50, nor under 34.

Mr. BRYAN said we had been sent here—not to build a new house, but to repair an old one. He wanted the statistics called for by the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Giles,) before he could act understandingly on this important question.

Mr. BOWER was in favor of referring to a select committee, with instructions to report in blank the number to compose each house.

Gov. SWAIN said a committee of the whole would be too numerous to despatch business—there would be too many conflicting opinions; a committee of 13 or 26, could harmonize and agree upon results, much more readily than a body of 130.

Mr. DOCKERY was in favor of a committee of the whole, and that the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. OUTLAW was oppposed to a committee of the whole; it would consume time; by that course we should have two discussions in place of one—one now, and another after the report of the committee.

Mr. CARSON was in favor of a select committe; we should have the lights of their experience and deliberations.

Mr. FISHER spoke in favor of a special committee. After which, the motion to go into committee of the whole, was negatived.

The yeas and nays being ordered on Mr. JESSE WILSON'S amendment, to apportion the committee, two to each *judicial*, instead of one to each *congressional* district—

Mr. MOREHEAD said he believed the judicial districts were laid off with regard neither to taxation nor population; and as the congressional districts were arranged with reference to the latter principle, and as that was to be made the basis of representation in the lower house,—he thought the committee should be selected in accordance therewith.

Mr. SEAWELL was of opinion, that as this Convention was composed of members elected upon the principle of county representation, the committee ought to be selected in accordance with the same rule: If thus constituted, it would better represent the views of this house.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was finally rejected, by yeas 51, nays 75.

Mr. McQUEEN moved to increase the committee, from 13 to 26—two instead of one from each congressional district.

Mr. GAITHER thought the first resolution reported by the committee, embraced distinct subjects, and should be referred to two separate committees; two distinct matters ought not to be brought into discussion at the same time. Mr McQueen having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Gaither moved to strike out all in the resolution which related to the lower house.

Mr. SHOBER was in favor of this proposition; he thought two committees would give us much more satisfactory reports on the subjects contained in the resolution, than one.

Mr. SPEIGHT was opposed to dividing the matters contained in the resolution between two committees. Whatever number might be fixed upon to compose the Senate, the number of members in the Commons (or house of representatives, as the case may be) should bear a due proportion to them; and to effect that object, the whole matter should go before one committee.

Mr. TOOMER concurred in this view of the subject. As the two houses would frequently be called to go into joint ballot, their relative numbers should be properly balanced; and this could much more conveniently be brought about by one than two committees.

The amendment was lost; and on motion of Mr. SHOBER, the committee was ordered to be composed of 26, two from each congressional district. The following gentlemen were appointed by the President to compose said committee, viz:

Messrs. Baily, Jesse Wilson, Daniel, Outlaw, Halsey, Collins, R. D. Spaight, Jesse Speight, Holmes, Owen, Crudup, W. P. Williams, Toomer, Kelly, J. S. Smith, Kimb. Jones, Morehead, Brodnax, Fisher, A. Gray, Barringer, Hutchison, Swain, Carson, King, Bower.

Tuesday, June 9.

Mr. JACOCKS called up his resolution relative to the number of votes given on the Convention question in April last, &c. and modified it. Mr. Jesse Wilson was in favor of the resolution. If he were not mistaken, the vote in April in favor of Convention, fell far short of a majority of the whole number of voters in the State. Before the old Constitution is put down, and a new one set up, the people ought to know the strength of the authority to do all this.

Mr. WELLBORN was against the resolution, as he perceived no good that could come of it.

Mr. GILES said he believed it impracticable to obtain the information sought. He knew no source, from whence the whole number of voters in the State could be ascertained.

Mr. COOPER was in favor of the resolution: the people would need the information sought for, when they should be called on to ratify what the Convention may have done.

Mr. GASTON would not take upon himself to say in advance, whether the investigation proposed would or would not result in any thing which might prove useful to this body, but it was sufficient for him, that a respectable number of members had asked for it. If no good, certainty no evil can result from it: We need have no fears of obtaining too much information.

Mr. GAITHER moved to amend, by requiring the committee to ascertain and report the number of votes given for Convention at the August elections in 1833; which was accepted by Mr. Jacocks.

Mr. KING could not perceive the importance of the information sought; although, for the sake of harmony, he was willing the resolution should pass, and the information be sought after by the committee.

Mr. GUINN thought the number of voters could very readily be ascertained, by an examination of the returns of taxable polls, on the Comptroller's books.

Gov. SWAIN was not opposed to getting any information any member might desire; but it was not sought to enlighten the members of this body, but for the benefit of the people, when they might come to vote on the amended Constitution Whatever might be said about the number of votes given on the Convention question in April, he believed it was the largest vote ever given in the State, except that on the Presidential question in 1834. Gov. S. concluded by moving an amendment, that the committee consist of three members: which amendment was carried; and the resolution, as adopted, is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to report the number of votes taken in each county in the State, upon the Convention question on the 1st and 2d days of April last; and that the committee inquire and report the number of free white men in each county in this State, of the age of 20 and upwards; also, the vote for and against Convention, which was given at the August elections of 1833.

Messrs. Jacocks, Jesse Wilson, and Kimbrough Jones, appointed by the President to compose the Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. S. SMITH, the Convention took up the 2d resolution reported by the special Committee, relative to making provision for future amendments to the Constitution, &c.

Mr. WELLBORN moved to increase the number of the committee, from 13 to 26; but at the request of Mr. Jesse Speight, withdrew the motion.

Mr. JESSE WILSON thought the committee still too large; and moved to reduce it to six, to be appointed from each *Judicial* district. If they went on making all their committees so large, there would not be members enough in the Convention to compose the half they proposed, unless they were to assign the same member to three or four different Committees.

Mr. WELLBORN did not think it a correct principle to select the committee with reference to judicial districts.

Mr. McQUEEN moved that the question be divided, and first be taken on striking out.

Mr. GASTON, as one of the committee who reported the resolution, explained,—that the subjects referred to the committee proposed to be raised by this resolution, were deemed of great importance, especially that in regard to the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the Constitution. He therefore thought it highly necessary the committee should be composed of a respectable number.

Mr. WILSON then modified his motion, requiring the committee to consist of 12, two from each judicial district; and on motion of Mr Jacocks the yeas and nays were called for,—which resulted, yeas 61, nays 64: So Mr. Wilson's amendment was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, and the committee appointed, as follows: 1st district, Jos B. Skinner; 2d, John Branch; 3d, L. D. Wilson; 4th, Jas. W. Bryan; 5th, Wm B. Meares; 6th, Robert B. Gilliam; 7th, John D. Toomer; 8th, William Montgomery; 9th, Emanuel Shober; 10th, John Giles; 11th, Bartlett Shipp; 12th, Theo. F. Beckett; 13th, Wm. P. Dobson.

On Mr. GASTON'S motion, all the remaining resolutions in the report, were referred to committees of the whole,—each being considered as having a separate reference.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer eulogizes in advance the Administration of the General Post Office by Mr. Kendall, in support of which he says he has heard of some interesting anecdotes which (more's the pity) he is "not at liberty to detail." He tells, however, one anecdote of "a whig postmaster from one of the largest cities in the Union who visited Washington a few days ago." We did not know that any one of our "largest" cities, or any city of any size or sort, could boast such a *rara avis*. If any such there be, a black swan is not a rarer animal. But this "Whig Postmaster" wrote home to one of his friends—and in this consists the pith of the story—he wrote home, "that though he had been with Mr Kendall for several days, *he had not once heard him growl, nor seen him bite!*" Only think of that! From the marvel which the veteran of the Enquirer makes of this passage of the *Whig* Postmaster's letter, we must consider Mr. K. as a sort of *caged* tiger, whom it is but common prudence not to suffer to go at large, for which reason he has been tied up in a public Office.

"For ourselves," says the Enquirer, "we have no doubt that Mr. K. will bring the Department out of all its difficulties, with much honor to himself and with much benefit to his country." We heartily wish he may. But, we remember, the Enquirer said as much, time and again, of Mr. KENDALL'S predecessor: nay, to the last moment continued to say—yet now rejoices in the prospect that the Department will be brought out of *all its difficulties*, and that the new Postmaster will accomplish it with *much honor to himself* and *much benefit to his country*. Call you this backing your friends? Well might Major BARRY exclaim, on receiving this left-handed stab, *Et tu Brute!* Or (freely translated) "And you, too, Mr RITCHIE!" As for the rest, let our veteran friend be not too sanguine in his expectations, nor too profuse of gratuitous commendation. Rather let him, when he hears the vaunting boasts and promises of reform and improvement, recur to his ancient caution, and exclaim, as we do now, *Nous verrons*.

The Editor of the Enquirer should bear in mind, moreover, that the new incumbent of the Post Office is at present on his good behaviour. He has an ordeal to pass through before he is firmly seated in his new dignity, and he will, we doubt not, play the amiable and the able both, as far as he can, until that ordeal be passed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We regret to announce the death of Gen. James W. Ripley, late Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy. He died, as we learn, on Tuesday morning, 2d inst. at Fryburg.—*Portland Argus.*

The editor of the Grand Gulf (Mississippi) Advertiser has a description of a real Kentucky giant, who visited that place a short time ago. His height was seven feet three inches; his weight 225 pounds and his age but 21 years. His residence is near Louisville.

Another Revolution in Peru.—By the Julia, from Central America, letters from Lima to the 10th of March are received. They announce that a new revolution broke out on the 23d of February, in the Castle of Callao, headed by Gen. Salaverry, who on the following day entered Lima, and had full possession of that city at the date of these letters.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 8.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The *Britannia*, packet from Liverpool, brings us our regular files from London up to the 6th ult.

Parliament having been prorogued till the 12th of May, in order to give time for the new elections rendered necessary by the late ministerial appointments, there is nothing of much interest from England.—Many of the new official persons had been re-elected; among them Mr. *Labouchere*, the Master of the Mint, whose opponent was young *D'Israeli*, the author of Vivian Grey; and Mr. *Powlett Thompson*, for Manchester. The great struggle, however, was to be against Lord John Russell, for South Devonshire, and very strenuous efforts were making by the Conservatives to defeat him there, if possible.

The *Paris dates* are of the 28th of April. The *Courrier Francais*, and other opposition papers pretend to quote Mr. Livingston as saying, in relation to the amendment requiring explanations previous to the payment of the indemnity, that his return to Washington would be the signal of hostilities. This is manifestly a fabrication. Mr. Livingston would not be guilty of the indiscretion of saying such a thing, even if he thought it; and he is too sagacious a man, and understands the affairs of both countries too well, to entertain any such opinion.

This is a question which will not be decided by silly talk, or shallow blustering, or idle rhodomontade on either side—but by the calm good sense, and reason of the thing, and by the mutual interest of either of the parties, to preserve a good understanding with the other.

It must not be disguised however, from our readers, that *Mr. Livingston*, as we have from private but authentic sources, the certain assurance—considers the proviso in question, *so nearly tantamount to a rejection of the indemnity*, that he feels himself bound by the spirit of his instructions, to return in the Constitution to the United States—which frigate therefore may be hourly looked for.

On the other hand, the French Ministers are desirous to avert all difficulty, as the following extract from a letter, written by a gentleman who is not at all likely to be mistaken, will show.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 22d, 1835.

"The departure of Mr. Livingston for America will doubtless occasion much speculation. I can give you the positive assurance, however, as received from M. de Broglie through my friend M. Jay and others, that Ministers attach not the slightest importance to the amendment of which you will hear so much They are (said M. de Broglie) perfectly satisfied with the explanations already given by Mr. Livingston, and they propose submitting an amicable note *at Washington*, inviting the U. S. Government to confirm these explanations. It is simply to comply with the decision of the Chamber as imposed on them, and for the purpose of protecting them before the Chamber. Mr. Livingston however, takes a *very different view* of the case."

The *Journal du Havre* of Thursday, 23d April, has the following:—"Commodore Elliott, of the American frigate the Constitution, arrived here this morning from Paris. It is believed that the Constitution will sail this evening."

The Constitution was at Cherbourg on the 24th, to take in water.

The Restoration of the Jesuits.—We copy the following from the *Standard*:

"ROME, Jan. 23, 1835.—At a solemn sitting of his Holiness the Pope at Rome, it was decreed—"His Holiness the Pope Gregory XVI., in consequence of a report which we, the Secretary of the 'Holy Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith,' (i. e. the Jesuits,) have made to him, has given and accorded to us in the name of our Lord and Saviour, as his representative, &c, as follows:

"1. Plenary indulgence, applicable by means of the prayers of the church for the souls in purgatory, as well as applicable to all and to each of the faithful, of both sexes, who, truly penitent, and having confessed and received the sacrament, shall visit devoutly the church of Montmartre, in the diocese of Paris, (under the Restoration it was Mount Valerian,) as well as the great cross of Calvary, which is erected in the same church, and shall so visit the church and cross aforesaid on the days of the fetes of the invention, and of the exaltation of the holy cross, and shall pray devoutly there for the propagation of the faith. (The cross here spoken of was a cross planted by the Jesuits under the Restoration.)

"2. A partial indulgence of 100 days to be gained twice in the month, by those who shall visit devoutly the great cross, or Calvary, in the church aforesaid, on the days designated by the ordinary.

"Given at Rome, &c. HYACINTHE."

(i. e. M. de Quelen, Archbishop of Paris.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—April 25. The import of the week is 25,758 bags, namely—2,720 from the United States, 2046 from Brazil, 511 Egyptain from Trieste, and 481 from the West Indies. The sales of the week are 33,570 bags, of which there have been taken on speculation 1000 American, 1300 Surat, 400 Bahia, and 300 Pernambuco; and for export 2500 American, 1100 Surat, and 110 Bengal. Prices are advanced ¼d per lb. for the better quality of American Cotton, and for Surat; Brazil Cotton is advanced ½d per lb. April 30.—The sales since Friday amount to 13,000 bags; the arrivals are two vessels from Charleston, 1 from Mobile, 1 from N. Orleans, 2 from New York, and 1 from Paraiba. Prices have declined ¼d per lb.

New York, June 9.

About 100 families, most of them Irish, were turned out of doors by the fire yesterday morning. They however saved the greater part of their furniture. Most of the buildings were insured, and the loss would not have been great had the case been otherwise.

Philadelphia, June 10.

The Prison Lot, at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, was sold last evening, by Messrs. W. Thomas & Son, at the rate of $1101 per foot, on Walnut street. The whole sum given was $222,000. John Moss, Esq. was the purchaser.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION."

The Nashville papers assert that *no* delegate was sent to the Baltimore Convention from Tennessee. An individual appeared in the Convention, however, claiming to represent Tennessee, and gave *fifteen* votes to Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson, (thereby defeating the Virginia candidate for the Vice Presidency.) This is truly a patent mode of choosing a President for the People. The whole fifteen electoral votes of a State given by an unknown, irresponsible, self-appointed person, and solemnly recorded in the Convention as the voice of the State! Such is the farce which was enacted at Baltimore in the name of the People. Surely the managers must have laughed in each others' faces when Mr. Rucker handed in his fifteen Tennessee votes.

Another case.—The Louisville Journal furnishes the following further illustration of the manner in which this Convention "fresh from the People" was constituted:

"The Baltimore Patriot, of the 22d instant, contains a list of the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The list purports to be official. Among the names of the Kentucky Delegation, we notice that of "S. Penn." We call upon his paper for an explanation of the meaning of this—How came he a member of the Convention? When, where, and by whom was he appointed? Is there a single individual in this city or State, that ever heard of his appointment? Is there any one that has ever dreamed of his assuming the functions of a Delegate? Was the Convention, as the facts of the case appear to indicate, made up of men, who were not sent by the People, but who drew up their own credentials, and constituted themselves members, in the hopes of gaining distinction, and establishing a title to a future reward."

And Another.—A person of the name of White appeared in the Convention, claiming to be a delegate from Rowan county, in North Carolina. It turns out that this modest gentleman resides in Raleigh, 120 miles from his pretended constituents, and, at a recent meeting of the People of the county whom he volunteered to represent, about one thousand in number, they solemnly declare that he took on himself the office without authority. In a case of private right, such a deception might endanger the ears of the impostor—but in fabricating a Chief Magistrate for the Union, it passes with "the party" as a clever trick. The Salisbury (Rowan) Watchman contains the following notice of this Mr. White's representative character:

"We beg our readers to notice in particular, the last resolution of the meeting which took place in this town last Monday. *One thousand* at least of the men whom Philo White, of Raleigh, has gone to represent in the Baltimore Convention, solemnly declare that he has taken upon himself that office *without authority*: that not one of them, and not one in a thousand of the electoral district, knew before he started on this errand, that he pretended to such a character. *Verily he has borrowed a garment to appear at the marriage feast*—but this is no fraud on the Baltimore Convention; few of those who sat at the same table with him were arrayed in different costume, most of them had pirated the dresses they wore, and they certainly would not be too curious to look under the outside clothes of the Rowan elector from Raleigh."

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE."

FROM THE PRINCETON (N. J.) WHIG.

As to the notorious *fact* of the "*Office-holders*'" Convention being "fresh from the People," who can doubt it, when it is recollected, that in the county of Gloucester alone, with a population of only about THIRTY THOUSAND, "*the People*," (i. e. twelve Office-holders and ONE of the "dear People,") assembled in an *unusually large* county convention, consisting of THIRTEEN, all told, and appointed *only* about 30 or 40 delegates to go to Baltimore; who, when there, would not be entitled to more than ONE electoral vote!

AN ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE that it was "*the People's*" Convention, is clearly proved from the following facts, which we glean from the Globe, Emporium, and other *collar* prints.

It appears by their own accounts of the Convention, that 630 delegates were in attendance from 19 States, representing 245 Electoral votes, and including those persons from Michigan, which is not yet entitled to any Electoral vote. Of those 19 States, 4 States sent 382 members to give forty-four votes, viz:

Maryland sent	204	Delegates to give 10	votes.
Viginia	91	" 23	"
Delaware	14	" 3	"
New Jersey	73	" 8	"
	382		44

Of the three first of those States, which sent 309 Delegates, (just one half, Michigan excepted, of the whole in attendance,) will any reasonable man pretend that Van Buren can receive one Electoral vote? And yet this is the Grand *(Humbug)* Convention of the People! Who cannot see through such a farce?

It is stated in the Virginia Advocate, that Mr. Woolfolk, one of the Delegates from Orange county to the Baltimore Convention, has returned home in great disgust at the proceedings, "and on Monday last (court day) in a public speech denounced the whole affair, and charged directly a corrupt agreement between Messrs. Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. He told the people that he would not support the ticket, unless instructed, because he did not believe it worthy of public confidence."

Great Sale.—The Messrs. Bleecker sold at auction yesterday a remnant of a lot left by opening Platt street, belonging to the estate of the late J. Mowate, Esq. for the sum of $37,400. Its front on William street is 7 feet 6 inches, 162 feet deep, and 15 feet 11 inches, across the rear. It was purchased by the estate of the late Thomas C. Morton, whose property adjoins the remnant. The whole is to be rebuilt, and to be made into two fronts on William street, and several on Platt street. We have no doubt, as dear as it is, it will prove a profitable investment.

N. Y. Gazette.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1835.

The friends of JOHN D. ECCLES, Esq. recommend him as a suitable person to represent this Town in the next General Assembly.

The Convention.—Believing that we could give our readers nothing more interesting, we have filled a large part of this paper with the proceedings of the State Convention; the proceedings of the first three days being copied entire from the Raleigh Register, and of the two following from the Standard.

On Wednesday we were present at an interesting and able debate on the subject of Borough representation. It was brought on by a resolution offered by Dr. J. S. Smith, of Hillsborough, declaring it expedient to abolish Borough representation *in toto;* and an amendment offered by Gen. Dockery, of Richmond county, to *except* the towns of Newbern, Fayetteville and Wilmington Dr. Smith, and Mr. Kelly of Moore, supported the original resolution, and Judge Gaston, Judge Toomer, Judge Daniel and Gen. Wellborn opposed it. The two former most ably supported the right of commerce, as a distinct interest from agriculture, to be heard in the Legislative councils of the State. Their Speeches were reported by the Editors of the Register, and we shall have the pleasure of laying them before our readers next week. We will only say at present, that our own impression is, from some inquiries whilst in Raleigh, that the three towns above named will be permitted to retain this privilege.

The only additional information we have, is contained in the following letter from a friend in Raleigh.

"RALEIGH, June 14, 1835.

"Since you left, we have had some very able discussion. The whole of Friday was occupied with the Borough question, the commencement of which debate you were fortunate enough to hear. No definitive action has yet been had on this matter, and the issue is of course uncertain; but I am loth to believe that the Convention can resist the eloquent appeals of those who have advocated the right of representation of Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington.

The poor free negroes have gone by the board, and the next election will afford them the last opportunity which they will ever have of exercising the right of suffrage in North Carolina. Strenuous efforts were made to except from the sweeping disfranchisement those of them who might possess a freehold of $250, clear of incumbrance; but in vain. The majority, though very small, was inexorable. If no other considerations had availed, it seems to me that Louis Sheridan, of Bladen, John C. Stanly, of Newbern, and William Smith, of Raleigh, should have plead trumpet-tongued in behalf of the more respectable portion of this degraded class."

There is, so far as we can learn, a general feeling of regret in this community at the total disfranchisement of the free coloured people. There are a few, some eight or ten, of that class, in Fayetteville, who have every qualification of intelligence, respectability, usefulness, and property, to entitle them, fairly, to the exercise of this high privilege. We should have no objection to an increase of the property qualification to $500; but we do think that those who possess such a freehold, which is seldom or never obtained except by the worthy, ought, for the sake of justice and good policy, to be distinguished from the others. It would hold out an inducement to many of the proscribed class to reform their lives, and might, in time, work a radical change in the character of this class of our population. We trust that when the Convention comes to act finally on this question, the result will be different from that stated above.

The 19th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State was held in Hillsborough on the 3d inst. and adjourned on the morning of the 8th. It was numerously attended, there being 17 Clergymen and about 25 Lay Delegates present, and a very large attendance upon the religious services during the week and on the Sabbath.

Bishop Ives being absent in Europe for the benefit of his health, the Rev. John Avery, D. D. was chosen President of the Convention.

The most important matters which engaged the attention of the Convention, were those connected with the Episcopal School, the Report in relation to which exhibited a gratifying picture of its prosperous state, and leaves no doubt of its success or of its usefulness. The Convention decided, by a large majority, to loan to the School, for a term of 5 years, the principal of the Fund for the Episcopate, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of the large centre building, the foundation of which has been laid. A resolution authorizing the acceptance of the act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of 1833, was laid upon the table, and a committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature for a more acceptable charter.

The Standing Committee appointed for the present year, consists of the Rev. Messrs. Green, Freeman and Saunders; and Messrs. Gavin Hogg and Walker Anderson.

The Delegates elected to the General Convention, are, the Rev. Messrs. Buxton, Wiley, Norwood and Davis; and Messrs. George E. Spruill, Charles P. Mallett, Edward L. Winslow, and Wm. E. Anderson.

Edward L. Winslow, Esq. was re-elected Secretary.

The next Convention will be held at Newbern on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1836.

The Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Savage & Co. at Wilmington, narrowly escaped destruction by Fire on Friday last. The prompt exertions made by the citizens were fortunately successful in preventing the loss of this valuable property.

A young woman from the country was killed by lightning at Wilmington on Friday last.

NEGRO STEALING.—A Dr. Wm. H. Mowbray, was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court of Iredell County, of stealing a negro belonging to C. F. Fisher, of Rowan. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday next, 19th inst. His connexions in Baltimore and Norfolk are said to be respectable, and he was induced to commit the crime by want, produced by *intemperance.*

The Prospect.—Having, within a few days, had favorable opportunities for the interchange of opinion with gentlemen representing every section, and almost every interest, in the State, we give it as our decided, our honest and our deliberate conviction, that Martin Van Buren of New York, cannot in any contingency, receive the vote of North Carolina, for President.—*Ral. Reg.*

Extensive Robbery of the Bank of Darien.—The vaults of the Bank of Darien were forced open on the night either of the 6th or 7th inst. and robbed of upwards of $100,000, between 6 and 7000 of which, is in specie. The Bank has offered a reward of $5000 for proof to conviction of the robbery and recovery of the amount. The Civil Authorities in Savannah, supposing that the facilities afforded by the numerous Steam Boats leaving this place for the North, would present the most probable chances of escape, have despatched here some of their officers, in pursuit of the party or parties concerned. No clue however has as yet been had to their detection.—*Charleston Patriot.*

Liberal Act.—We understand that at a meeting held yesterday morning of the Directors of the Branch Bank of the U. S. in this city, it was resolved to appropriate $1000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

Charleston Patriot.

University of North Carolina.—We are highly gratified to learn that Dr. Richard S. Mason is talked of as the successor of Dr. Caldwell in our University.—No appointment could give greater satisfaction to a numerous portion of our citizens, nor could a better one well be made, as respects character, talents and acquirements. Dr. Mason resided in this town for many years, and was deservedly esteemed for his amiable disposition, learning and piety. Since his removal, he has been President of Geneva College, in the State of New York, where, we understand, his fitness and ability are approved.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Unprecedented income.—We have been told that the receipts of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road during the month of March exceeded $90.000.—*Jour. Com.*

The Stock Market.—The excitement caused by the fire, appeared, on Saturday, to have checked operations in new Bank Shares. We have heard it reported that sales were made at 36, 38 and even $39 advance, but have been unable to ascertain any positive sales above 35. Rail Road Shares have advanced, and we know of offers at $125 for 100 Shares or more.

Charles. Cour.

Stocks.—Shares of the new Bank of Charleston have been sold at an advance of 36 a 38 dollars, and are now held at 40 and upwards—$115 refused for Rail Road Stock. Forty-eight shares of the stock of the Commercial Bank of this place, were sold at auction on the 1st inst. at $33 per share, being a premium of 40 per cent., and on the 3d, 360 shares were disposed of at private sale at $36, the July dividend off.

Columbia Times.

Another Warning!—On Saturday evening last, about two miles south of this place, a man by the name of James Russum, was found dead in the road. A coroner's inquest was held over him on Sunday morning, whose verdict was, that he came to his death by drunkenness.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Gen. Harrison is much spoken of in connexion with the office of Vice President.—We wish the Whigs would every where adopt him. He is a sound Republican and an honest man. He is no Col. Johnson.

Alexandria Phœnix.

Branch Mint at Charlotte.—We understand that Maj. Samuel M'Comb, of the town of Charlotte, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner to select a site and contract for the erection of a building, and all the requisite machinery and fixtures preparatory to putting into operation in that Town the Branch of the U. S. Mint, established by act of last Congress. We learn that Maj. M'Comb will immediately proceed to select a site and contract for materials; and it is confidently believed, that the establishment can be gotten ready for the operations of coining, some time during next summer.—*Ral. Stand.*

Death of Commodore Henley.—The British barque Lord Cochrane, which arrived at Charleston from Havana on the 3d inst. reports the death of Commodore J. D. Henley, of the U. S. Navy, commander of the West India Squadron, who died at Havana on 23d ult. of Apoplexy.

It is stated in the Alexandria Gazette, that W. G. Jones, lately arrested in Baltimore on the charge of robbing the Post Office in that city, having been released from jail, in consequence of the requisite bail in his case being given, immediately sailed for South America.

Speculation.—From every part of the country we hear of enormous speculations in every thing that can be bought or sold; and almost every exchange paper we take up, has something to say in relation to the rise of produce and lands. It would seem as though the people were getting crazy, and were actually led to believe that there was a prospect of a failure of the land crop.—There is a time to sell and a time to buy, says the proverb; and we advise all our friends to sell now, and to look out and get the money, and take good care of it; and we caution our friends, particularly farmers, mechanics, and tradesmen of limited means, to be very careful how they get into debt about these days; for as sure as night succeeds day, so certain will hard times come. There must and there will be an explosion by and by, that will be felt from one end of the Union to the other; and sad and sore will be the bitten ones that have been chasing the phantom of speculation. Let those who are in debt, get out, as soon as possible; and let those who are out of debt keep so.

Columbian (Conn.) Register.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE.

The number of buildings destroyed in this wide spread conflagration, is estimated at from 3 to 400, some of them large brick mansions, but much the larger proportion of them two story frame houses. Only a small portion of the buildings consumed, as compared with the whole, were occupied as stores—the loss of goods or merchandize is, therefore, probably not very great in proportion to the extent of the fire, but the loss of furniture must be very considerable. Insurance had only been effected, we learn, in the Fire Insurance Offices of this city, to the amount of $90,000 on the property destroyed—a very large number of the sufferers were uninsured, and many of them such as were least able to bear such losses. We have heard of several thriving citizens and mechanics—thriving on the hard earnings of their own industry—who have been reduced by this calamity, to utter, or comparative poverty, and a great number of persons have been rendered by it homeless and houseless, and their situation is such as to demand the sympathy of the feeling heart, and prompt relief from the benevolent and liberal purse. It is, perhaps, the most calamitous fire that has ever ravaged and desolated our city—that of Oct. 9, 1810, in which 194 dwellings were destroyed, may have equalled it in extent of ground, but the present calamity has fallen upon a large proportion of those in moderate or needy circumstances; and the portion of the city which has been subjected to this fearful visitation, having been intersected by numerous streets, and crowded with both habitations and inhabitants, the loss and suffering are therefore very great in proportion to the space covered by the fire.—*Charles. Cour.*

The Editor of the "Standard," not at all relishing the late proceedings in Rowan and Mecklenburg, endeavors to break the effect which they must have on the public mind, by representing the whole affair as a Nullification concern, gotten up to answer some sinister design, only hinted at. The evidence adduced in support of the allegation, is the simple circumstance, that *Duff Green*, the Editor of the United States Telegraph, was present on the occasion. Verily, the Editor of the Standard is famous for jumping to conclusions which are not warranted by the premises. It turns out, that Gen. Green did not know of the Rowan meeting, until after he left home, and was not invited to attend the Mecklenburg celebration. A part of his family is in South Carolina, and being on his way to visit them, he was accidentally present at the meetings alluded to. On reflection, however, we cannot deny that the Salisbury meeting did partake somewhat of a *nullifying* character, for it so effectually *used up* the Editor of the Standard, that there is scarcely any thing now left of him but his Van Burenism and his self-importance.—*Ral. Reg.*

Earthquake in Chili.—The New Bedford paper of the 1st inst. contains the particulars of a most dreadful Earthquake, or a succession of Earthquakes which took place in Chili, on the 20th of February, by which the Cities of Conception and Talcahuana were destroyed, with a number of smaller towns. About 500 lives lost!

The Official paper denies that there is any foundation for the rumor of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cass being about to leave the Cabinet. Our readers are aware, we suppose, that the absence of both these gentlemen from the city, immediately after the change in the Post Office Department, gave rise to the rumor. But, says the Globe, "So far from returning home with a view to a final resignation, both the Secretary of State and Secretary of War have visited their respective residences to prepare for an indefinite absence from their homes. Gov. Cass, we understand, has gone to Detroit to lay out his lots for sale, so that the city may be extended. Mr. Forsyth, who accepted his station after a long session of Congress, and who had not before returned to visit his estate, recently went to make the necessary arrangements for a protracted residence in this city. Both these gentlemen have the entire confidence of the President, and they cherish for him, we know, the warmest personal and political attachment."

We are well pleased to learn that these gentlemen are to continue in the Administration; not believing that the public interest would be likely to gain any thing by a change in the case of either of them, under present circumstances.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Cholera.—The Natchez Courier of the 15th ult. says: "This disease is now very prevalent upon steamboats coming from New Orleans. Scarcely a boat arrives from New Orleans, without reporting deaths, or leaving some of their dead to be buried in Natchez."

The Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College has succeeded in filling the vacant Professorships in that Institution. Gov. McDuffie, the President of the Board, announces the following appointments, viz: Dr. Francis Lieber, of Philadelphia, Professor of Political Economy and History; Dr. Wm. H. Ellett, of New York, Professor of Chemistry and Geology; Thomas S. Twiss, late assistant Professor of Mathematics at the West Point Academy, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Dr. Wm. Capers, Professor of Sacred Literature and the Evidences of Christianity; and Isaac W. Stuart, late Principal of Beaufort College, Professor of Greek and Roman Literature. These gentlemen having given assurances that they would accept their respective appointments, the College will go into operation in October under the most favorable auspices.

There is a common saying, "It will be all the same an hundred years hence"—and a deal of true philosophy is there in the proverb. How insignificant appear all the quarrels, and clashing interests, and opposing plans and strokes of outwitting policy, and shrewd diplomacy, which agitate us now, when we consider that "a hundred years hence" the result, whatever it may be, of all this turmoil will not then be felt by those who will then be upon the stage! *The descendants of Charles I. of England, and Oliver Cromwell intermarried in the fourth degree.—Alexandria Phœnix.*

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, JOHN HENRY, infant son of Mr. Harvey Leete.

In Newbern, on the 3d inst. of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. PENELOPE WILEY, wife of the Rev. Rufus Wiley.

A CARD.

The Ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Sewing Society, beg leave to inform the citizens of this place, that they will expose their work for sale THIS EVENING, at early candle light, and to-morrow, at the building recently occupied by the Cape Fear Bank. JUNE 16.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 9, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Sundry Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Co., D. B. Robinson, Jos. Baker, Anson Bailey, J. C. Latta, Wm. McIntyre, Henry Horn, J. Kyle, Edward J. Hale, Nott & Starr, G. Hurlbutt, E. L & W. Winslow, Wm. Lock, O. P. Stark, Amos Kimball, and George McNeill of this place; and for Woodburn & Shelly, J. Morehead, R Foster, M. Brown, Andrew Hunt, T. & J. Cowan, Puryear & Clingman, Thomas McNeily, Thomas L. Cowan, Thomas Moore, J. G. & W A. Lash, Daniel H. Cress, J. B. Troy, Rev. W. W. Spear, Wiley S Pitman, Nathan Hunt, Waugh & Harper, Wm. Hill, Wm. H Haywood, and Williams, Haywood, & Co. of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 10, Steamer John Walker.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 16

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 31
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	Salt,	60
Corn,	90 a 95	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 15	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a 6 50	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	33 a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 20

NEW YORK MARKETS—9th June.

The news of the advance of Cotton in Havre, and the firm state of the market in Liverpool, has caused extensive sales of Cotton for shipping, affording the exporter the very liberal profit of from 25 to 30s per bale.

FLOUR—All the holders of common brands Western offered to sell at 6 25, and a few parcels changed hands at that price; market however rather feeble.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss. Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

HICKORY SPRING,

CHATHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS SPRING was formerly known by the name of *Dixon Spring*. The present proprietor wishes to make known to the public, that he has opened a comfortable *Boarding House* at the Spring, for the accommodation of invalids, or others who may wish to visit the Spring during the warm season. He hopes that those who may visit him the ensuing summer, will find his house and stables furnished with the best the country affords.

It has been a matter of regret for a series of years, with a large number of the citizens of the lower sections of this State and South Carolina, that no preparations were made for their accommodation. The subscriber flatters himself that he is now prepared to make those who may call on him comfortable, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to contribute to their welfare.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the medicinal qualities of the Spring; the happy effects on almost all weakly constitutions who have visited it for the last thirty years, will testify.—The particular properties of the Spring can be better known by reference to the report of Professor Olmsted on the Geology of North Carolina.

There has lately been erected near the Spring a large Baptist Meeting House, and hopes are entertained that ere long a Post Office will be established there for the further convenience of visiters and the public.

Terms of Board: For grown persons, $12 50 per month; 50 cents per day. Children and servants, half price.

WM. BOWEN.

June 5, 1835. 41-3w.

Five Cents Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 15th of May, a bound boy by the name of ALEXANDER McINTYRE, who is about twelve years of age. I do warn all persons from harboring or trading with the said boy, as I do not intend to pay any such debts. I will give the above reward for his delivery, but no thanks will be given, neither will I pay any other charges made for his apprehension.

ARCH'D McBRYDE.

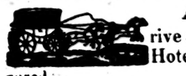
Robeson County, May 25, 1835. 1t

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8*th*, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25ff.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-gan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls. superior Loaf
5 do. do. Lump } **SUGARS.**

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25, 1835. 38 tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N, C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:
5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is request ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

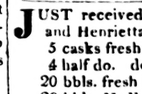
1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

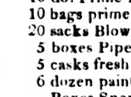
September 15, 1834. 2tf.



Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.



FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
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Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.

A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.*
Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April term, 1835.

Priscilla Hancock *versus* Etheldred Clemmons, & his wife Betsey, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, Wiley Harris, and his wife Nancy, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Wiley Scarbrough, and his wife Lucy, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, Edmund Andrews, and his wife Priscilla, Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, Elisha Hancock, Frances Hancock, and Eli Hancock, Heirs at Law of John Hancock, dec'd. } PETITION FOR DOWER

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Etheldred Clemmons, and his wife Betsey, John New, and his wife Polly, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, and Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, No. Ca., that they personally appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, *John B. Martin*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of April, 1835, and in the 59th year of Independence.

(37-6w.) JOHN B. MARTIN, *C. C. C.*

New Orleans Molasses.

10 TIERCES landing from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 26, 1835. 38tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES**

Do. Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh
Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives,
Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pepper
Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars,
&c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th.* 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 32-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hay and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive the moneys due said Company, and grant discharge for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment are elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Canes, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞ Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP.*

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY, between Saturday night last and this morning, a negro man named JIM, sometimes calling himself JAMES LORD. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and of ordinary size. Nothing remarkable either in his appearance or manners. He was raised on a farm and has some little knowledge of Cooper's work, and has been chiefly employed for two or three years past as a pressman in the Observer Office. It is probable that he will aim for Wilmington, as he formerly lived at Rocky Point, near that place, and has a mother living in the town. The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended beyond the limits of this State, or $25 if within the State provided I get him again.

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1835.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and } **N. E. RUM.**
4 hogsheads }

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE